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plainly written or printed thereon upon a cloth or permanent tag, securely fastened to the outside covering thereof, a statement in English language setting forth the kind of material used for filling and the proportion of each kind of material, if more than one kind of material is used, together with the name of the manufacturer or vendor.

SEC. 3. Nothing herein shall prohibit any person from remaking or renovating, or employing others to remake or renovate for him, any mattress [mattress], quilt, or bed comforter for his own use, but all material used for filling in the remaking or renovating of any mattress [mattress], quilt, or bed comforter, together with the cover thereof, shall be first sterilized and all such remade or renovated mattresses, quilts, or bed comforters shall have plainly written or printed thereon upon a cloth or permanent tag, securely fastened to the outside covering thereof, a statement in English language, setting forth that the same has been renovated or remade, and that the contents and cover have been sterilized, together with the name and address of the person by whom such sterilizing and remaking or renovating was performed.

SEC. 4. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined for each offense in the sum of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100.

LOUISIANA.

Milk and Milk Products—Production, Care, and Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 15, 1915.)

Sections 203 to 228, inclusive, of the sanitary code were repealed and reenacted to read as follows:

SEC. 203. It shall be the duty of the parish and municipal health officers to forward to the State board of health, on or before the 15th day of July of each year, the names of persons, firms, or corporations within their jurisdictions conducting dairies, creameries, or milk plants and selling milk or milk products to the public.

SEC. 204. It shall be the duty of the State board of health to keep a record of all persons conducting dairies, creameries, or milk plants and selling milk or milk products to the public. The State board of health shall also issue a certificate to any owner or manager of any dairy, creamery, or milk plant, at the request of the local health officer, when it is found that the said owner or manager is conducting his business in conformity with the regulations of the State board of health.

SEC. 205. Milk produced at a dairy which scores below 50 on the score card of the State board of health, and milk sold by or from a city milk plant which scores below 70 on the score card of the State board of health, shall be considered as produced and handled in an improper, unclean, and insanitary manner.

SEC. 206. Any person who shall keep cows for the production and sale of milk in an unclean or unhealthy condition, in unclean stables, or stables with contaminating surroundings, or feed to them unwholesome food, or handle the milk in an unclean manner, in unclean utensils, or sell milk exposed to the danger of tuberculosis, diphtheria, typhoid, scarlet fever, or septic sore throat, shall be deemed guilty of violating the provisions of this code.

SEC. 207. The use of open-top pails for milking, or pails not covered so as to prevent contamination of the milk while milking, shall be considered as handling the milk in an unclean manner.

SEC. 208. Every person maintaining cows for the production and sale of milk shall provide a well-lighted and properly ventilated barn, with sound tight floor and proper gutter; he shall also provide for the use thereof an adequate supply of water of good quality and proper for maintaining the health and good condition of the cows, and necessary purposes connected with the dairy. All sources of impure water in and about the dairy or dairy farm, inclosures and pasturage for the cows, shall be abolished.

SEC. 209. No cows shall be fed on distillery waste, or any substance in a state of fermentation and putrefaction, swill, or unhealthy food. No dairyman shall buy for dairy purposes or bring into his dairy farm any wet, moist, or damp brewery mash, waste or grain, nor shall he have or maintain in his possession in or about the dairy or dairy farm any such wet, moist, or damp brewery mash, waste, or grain.

SEC. 210. All dairies shall be provided with a room for handling milk. The milk room shall be provided with tight smooth floor, walls, and ceiling, constructed of material easily cleaned. It shall have proper light and ventilation, shall be thoroughly screened, and free from flies. The walls and ceiling shall be painted white, or whitewashed.

SEC. 211. No milk shall be mixed, poured from one vessel to another, cooled, stored, or changed into any other form of dairy product, or kept for sale or distribution, in any room which is used for stabling or keeping cows, horses, fowls, or any other animals, or in any room which opens directly into places where animals are kept, or in any room near any source of contamination.

SEC. 212. The milk from each cow, as soon as drawn, shall be removed to the milk house, and shall not be poured from one vessel to another in the dairy barn.

SEC. 213. All milk must be bottled at the dairy, creamery, or distributing plant. It is prohibited to bottle milk on the street or on vehicles of any description.

SEC. 214. Any person, firm, or corporation who shall, in this State, engage in or carry on a retail business in the sale, exchange of, or retail traffic in milk, shall have the vehicle from which the milk is vended conspicuously marked with the name and address of such person, firm, or corporation in large Roman letters not less than 3 inches high, properly proportioned in width and permanently attached thereto.

SEC. 215. Any person, firm or corporation who receives any milk or milk products in cans, bottles, or vessels, where such cans, bottles or vessels are to be returned, shall cause the said cans, bottles or vessels to be emptied before the said milk or cream, ice cream, or milk products contained therein shall become sour, and shall cause said cans, bottles, or vessels to be immediately washed and thoroughly cleansed and aired; and after said bottles, cans, or vessels have been returned to the producer or dealer in milk or milk products, said dealer shall again thoroughly sterilize and cleanse such containers before again putting same into use. A tag labeled, "This can is dirty and in its present condition is not a fit vessel in which to carry or store milk intended for human food,," signed by an inspector or properly authorized official of the State board of health, attached to a milk can or container, shall be warning to express or railway companies not to haul the can on trains, and a warning to the owner that the can must be thoroughly cleaned, and that the tag can not be removed except by authority of the State board of health. Failure to regard the above regulation shall be deemed a violation of the provisions of this code.

SEC. 216. The presence of a diseased animal in a herd from which milk is sold shall be prima facie evidence that the milk of the diseased animal is sold contrary to law, and in violation of this code.

SEC. 217. A person suffering from any disease, or one in whose residence or among whose associates any disease exists, must keep away from cows, milk, milk products, or milk utensils. When any person engaged in the production, storage, or distribution of milk or its products is suffering from any disease, or when disease exists among his employees, or their immediate associates, or within any building used in any way in the milk or milk products business, no milk or milk products shall be sold or delivered from such dairy, milk, or milk products establishment, except by permission of, and in the manner prescribed by the parish or municipal health officer. No person who has anything to do in the production or handling of milk or milk products shall enter any place where exists any contagious or infectious disease, nor have any communication with any person who is an occupant of such infected place. Every pro-

ducer who sells milk or milk products directly to the consumer shall promptly notify the parish or municipal health officer of any case of disease among his employees, their immediate associates, or members of his own family. Every milk producer who sells his product to a middleman for resale shall notify said dealer of the existence of any disease as aforesaid, and said middleman dealer shall at once notify the parish or municipal health officer.

No one shall deliver milk or milk products to, or remove any milk bottle or receptacle from, a dwelling where any contagious disease exists until authorized to do so by the parish or municipal health officer in the manner prescribed by him.

SEC. 218. No one shall place, or permit to be placed, in any vessel or utensil used in the production, sale or delivery of milk or milk products any offal, swill, kerosene oil, or other offensive material.

SEC. 219. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to carry on any wagon or vehicle from which milk or other dairy product is being delivered or offered for sale as food, any water, swill, garbage, refuse, or any decaying or fermenting, putrefying, unwholesome or filthy matter, or any cans or receptacles containing any material or substance with which milk or cream might be adulterated or rendered impure, unwholesome or unhealthy.

SEC. 220. Milk kept for sale, use, consumption, exchange, barter or other disposition as food for human beings in any store, shop, restaurant, market, bakery, hotel or other establishment shall always be in a covered cooler, box, or refrigerator, which shall be substantially constructed, lined with metal, cement or tiles, and, if its construction permits, elevated at least 6 inches above the floor. Said cooler, box or refrigerator shall be well ventilated and properly drained; it must be easy of access and kept scrupulously clean.

SEC. 221. *Certified milk.*—The use of the term "certified" shall be limited to milk produced in conformity with the requirements of the American Association of Certified Milk Commissions. A certified milk commission before being recognized by the State board of health shall register with said board its name and the name of the dairies operated under its supervision, and shall certify that the requirements of the Louisiana State board of health, as well as those of the American Association of Certified Milk Commissions, have been complied with.

SEC. 222. *Inspected milk.*—The use of the term "inspected" shall be limited to milk produced under the supervision of medical milk commissions, or to milk produced by individual dairymen who shall register with the State board of health and certify that its requirements have been complied with. The class of milk called "inspected" shall consist of clean raw milk from healthy cows, as determined by the tuberculin test and physical examination by veterinarians recognized by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, or by the Louisiana State live stock sanitary board, and from dairies that score not less than 75 on the dairy score card of the Louisiana State board of health. The cows are to be fed, watered, housed and milked under good conditions. All persons who come in contact with the milk must exercise scrupulous cleanliness and must not harbor the germs of typhoid fever, tuberculosis, diphtheria, or other infectious diseases liable to be conveyed by milk. This milk shall be delivered in sterilized containers and shall be kept at a temperature of 50° F. until it reaches the consumer. It shall contain less than 100,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

SEC. 223. *Pasteurization.*—The term "pasteurization" shall be construed to mean the heating of the milk between the limits of 140° F. and 155° F. At 140° F. the minimum exposure shall be 20 minutes. For every degree above 140° F. the time may be reduced one minute. In no case shall the exposure be for less than five minutes.

The term "pasteurized milk" shall be construed to mean milk which has undergone the process of pasteurization.

After pasteurization the milk shall be immediately cooled to 50° F., or less, and kept thereat.

All pasteurizers shall be equipped with a self-registering apparatus to record during the operation the temperature and time of pasteurization of the product. The record chart shall be preserved, subject to the inspection at any reasonable time of the authorized officials of the State, parish, and municipal boards of health.

SEC. 224. *Milk plants.*—All milk plants shall be so constructed that the difficulty of keeping the place clean and sanitary shall be reduced to a minimum. The floors shall be made of asphalt, cement, or other smooth waterproof substance, laid so as to allow rapid and thorough drainage; the walls and ceilings shall be smooth, tight, and kept painted in some light color; the window space shall be equivalent to at least 10 per cent of the floor space.

The equipment shall be so arranged and constructed as to be easily and thoroughly cleaned; all piping used to convey milk must be of the sanitary take-down form. Windows and doors shall be provided with sound screens, of mesh sufficiently fine to keep out flies and other insects. The building and equipment shall at all times be kept clean and free from flies and odors.

SEC. 225. The sale of skimmed condensed milk in containers holding less than one-half gallon is forbidden: *Provided*, A hermetically sealed container holding less than one-half gallon may be sold if, in addition to a compliance with all existing laws, there appear on the principal label, in a conspicuous place, in letters not smaller than those used in the direction for dilution, the words: "Condensed skimmed milk should not be fed to babies, children, or invalids; it lacks the full food value of whole condensed milk"

SEC. 226. It shall be the duty of all proprietors, managers, or operators of dairies, creameries, and milk plants, or other places for the manufacture of food products, to post conspicuously in their places of business, as soon as received, such notices, placards, and warnings as may in the opinion of the board of health be necessary for the purpose of the education and enlightenment of said proprietors, managers, or operators.

SEC. 227. The State and local boards of health, their members, officers, authorized agents and appointees, shall at all times have access to any dairy or other place where milk or any of its products are produced for sale, and to all establishments, plants, depots, or stores where milk or any of its products are kept or stored for sale, and it shall be unlawful for any person to prevent, or attempt to prevent, such access, and such a prevention or attempted prevention shall be deemed a violation of this code.

SEC. 228. The regulations on dairies and milk products herein enacted are adopted under authority of act 150 of 1910, and represent a minimum requirement below which no municipality has authority to go. These do not preclude a municipality of over 1,000 inhabitants from enacting more stringent sanitary regulations on this subject, provided same are not in conflict with act 150 of 1910 and these regulations: *Provided, however*, That all regulations adopted by municipalities on this subject must be approved by the State board of health.

Proprietary or Patent Medicines for Internal Use—Sale and Dispensing—Registration with State Board of Health. (Reg. Bd. of H., Dec. 18, 1915.)

Section 552a¹ of the sanitary code was amended to read as follows:

SEC. 552a. No proprietary or patent medicine manufactured, prepared, or intended for internal human use shall be held, offered for sale, or given away in the State of Louisiana until all requirements of acts relating to same and the following requirements shall, in each instance, have been met.

¹Public Health Reports, Apr. 9, 1915, p. 1115.